

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy..... \$2
Three Copies..... 5
Five Copies..... 8
Ten Copies..... 15

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXV.....No. 109

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF MACBETH.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FRODO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 53d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Tenth and M—Mammals daily. Performance every evening.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NEW YORK IN 1840 AND 1850—LE QUATRE AMOURS—PRIDE OF THE OCEAN.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—A WIDOW HUNT—TODDLERS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MEN AND ACTS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HUNTED DOWN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—CHING-CHONG.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MR. C. W. BROOKS ON IRISH BARDS AND BALLADS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNIAN.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—SUPER-NATURAL ILLUSIONS—HAMLET.

RIPOPTHREATON, Fourteenth street.—PROFESSOR RIPLEY'S COMBINATION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 19, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Washington: The Congressional Apportionment Bill Passed in the House; Another Constitutional Amendment; New Phase of the Georgia Bill; Attempt to Corrupt Senators—The New Eden: How the City of Breslau, Long Island, was Laid Out—The Stock Exchange Nomination—The Gold Exchange—Commissioners of the Central Park—Another Shipwreckers' Strike—The Strike on the Belt Railroad—Injunction Against the Southside Railroad.

4—The McFarland Trial: Additional Testimony as to the Insanity of the Accused; Inside View of the Life of McFarland and Mrs. McFarland at 72 Amity street; The Tempter Invades the Privacy of the Home of the Wife and Mother; Rulings of the Court on the Testimony; Scenes in Court—The Latest Ocean Horror: How the Ship Crest of the Wave Went Ashore on Cobb's Island and the Terrible Fate of All on Board—Horse Notes—Another Arson Case—Municipal Affairs—Paterson Municipal Government.

5—Impurity of the Ballot: The Brooklyn Election Fraud Cases Again in Court—Celebration of the Pass Festival by the St. Nicholas Society—The Voorhees Society—Real Estate Sales—Financial and Commercial Reports—Foot Racing at Paterson—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

6—Editorials: Leading Article on Our Great Railroad Corporations—Personal Intelligence—Amusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: France Preparing to Cast the National Vote on Magna Charta; Spanish War News from Cuba in Madrid; German Trade to New Orleans; Fatal Boiler Explosion and Fire in Belgium—Captain Mayne Reid's Lecture on Byron—Tammany Vengeance: The Last Kick of the Young Democracy; Tomahawks Buried Deep in the Skulls of the Malcontents—Amusements—New York City News—How a Burglar Was Caught in Newark, N. J.—An Ethiopian Monster in Newark—Sunday School Teachers' Association—The Copyright Question—Chess Masters—Morrisonian Sensation—Meeting of De-faunded Soldiers—Naval—French Church Du St. Esprit—Business Notices.

8—Advertisements.

9—Advertisements.

10—The State Capital: Proceedings of the Legislature Yesterday—New York City Courts—Brooklyn City News—The Tax Levy—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

IMPORTANT DEMOCRATIC DISCOVERY.—That

of the Cincinnati Enquirer that "nothing is

more certain in the political future than Grant's

renomination by the republican party in 1872."

How shall we meet and defeat Grant is, then,

the main question for the democratic party.

A LITTLE IN ADVANCE.—The Macon (Ga.)

Telegraph and Messenger announces that

"Boss Tweed, who 'faked out' the young

democracy so handsomely in New York, has

been nominated for Governor by a large meet-

ing in that city." This is a step a little too

far in advance for the present. Besides, Gen-

eral Tweed has too many "public works" of

great magnitude, and public workers of

various calibres, to attend to just now to per-

mit a change in his present situation.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, it appears, has two

strings to his Presidential bow. One of the

republican journals of Chicago says that his

fifteenth amendment letter is a bid for the

democratic party; another Chicago republican

organ says this letter is a bid for the African

party. We apprehend that while said letter

is clearly for the African party, and has a

strong leaning to the democratic party, it will

avail nothing with either party. Because

why? Both are on another tack.

Our Great Railroad Corporations—The

Duty of Congress.

All our railroad legislation is procured by corrupt practices and is framed in the interests of jobbery. This is an evil whose full effect is certainly not foreseen by the people. They hear more or less discussion of the Erie bill; or the New York Central or Pennsylvania central, they read that the capital stock of a great railroad is doubled by law; but these are subjects of so little immediate concern to any but persons dealing in railroad property—their bearing upon the practical welfare of the people is so remote that they pass out of thought, having received less attention than the last divorce case. Yet in the immediate future of our great railroad corporations we may see nothing less than the story of vast concentration of property and power in few hands—a story that is the constant prelude to great social revolutions, because such concentration always makes it necessary that the people should break up the foundations and reorganize society to protect themselves from the oppressions and exactions of the few. In the great majority of cases in the history of the past the cause of revolution has been the loss of proper balance in the ownership of land, the condition of the people being always a consequence of the land tenure. Suddenly, when all the land has by various causes been gathered into a limited ownership, the pressure of laws made in the interests of the few owners becomes so great upon the people that they can endure it no longer, and they rise and declare themselves not subject to such law. In the presence of such a fact the land becomes nearly worthless, and so falls into new hands and is divided into small estates, and thus the evil finds its real remedy with but little regard to the new laws that may be made to reconcile the rebellious people. Thus the real remedy for the cause of our Southern war is not the reconstruction laws, but the farmers who settle in the Southern States on places of a few acres each.

Popular safety depends upon the prevention of the excessive aggrandizement of any one class at the expense, as it always must be, of all the other classes; and wherever there is any operation of law that favors or furthers such aggrandizement the liberties of the people are in danger. This is what the people have to apprehend from the future of our great railroad corporations. Land tenure tyranny made necessary the great rebellion in England and has kept Ireland in a state of distraction and discontent till this day. It brought about the evils for which the French revolution was the partial remedy; it brought on the slaveholders' war in our Southern States. But land is not the only property that may be thus concentrated to the detriment of the popular welfare. It has been the main one in ages less used than the present to the recognition of representative values; but it will be found that the concentration of the whole movable capital of a community that flourishes by trade and manufactures will have the same disastrous effect. Three or four railroad corporations already threaten the future of the people by a concentration of property and power so vast as to be practically without limit, and to leave them without rivals should they choose to combine with any object common to them all. We have seen a true battle of the giants in the conflict between the Central and the Erie on topics within our own State; but suppose these giants should join their strength for some common purpose on a still larger field, what power could stand in their way? How much more difficult would it be to resist their will if, added to the power of these two was that of the railroads that cross the Atlantic slope to the south of us? What power shall secure the people against a power that manipulates State Legislatures with so little effort that it may at any moment give to its littles whims—the expression of its mere caprice—the force and sanction of law?

In all the laws made for the regulation and control of such a power it should consequently be watched in its growth with the most jealous care, so that the consent of the people may not be given to putting the people themselves at the mercy of such a power. All railroad laws should be framed only from the standpoint of the public interest, and should be most stringent in the limitation of the power given to railroad corporations. But, in fact, it is all quite the other way. Our great railroad men walk up to State capitals, pay their money and dictate their will, and the will becomes law as the cash is handed over. In such a transaction there is, of course, no thought of the public welfare. The purchased legislator cheaply betrays his trust, and the visible capital of a great corporation is doubled by the stroke of a pen. In a similar way the permanent control of property is given by law to men who were entrusted with that control for a limited period by the owners of the property. All the legislation with regard to railroads has its origin in the schemes of corrupt jobbery—and this must result in the very greatest evil. What is the remedy? There is no remedy so long as our pitiful State Legislatures are the recognized source of railroad laws. These small bodies of ignorant and merely mercenary men assemble once a year to be bought, and it is vain to hope to improve their character. Congress must assume control of the railroads. On a larger field there is a better chance for some honest regard for the welfare of the people. Railroad legislation has become by the growth of the roads a legitimate part of the power of Congress. Even the old illusion of State rights cannot stand in the way; for a great railroad is no longer a State concern. It sweeps half across a continent, and takes in five or six States in its connections, and thus comes under the head of an instrument of "commerce between the States," to regulate which is the especial province of Congress.

INFORMATION WANTED.—On this point: Do the "young democracy" intend to run a young democracy ticket for our May charter election, or do they give it up? We can't say; but we are sure that they agree with Mrs. Calhoun that "hunks are dry feeding."

THE CABLE TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE reporting the news of yesterday do not furnish any intelligence from Rome. Contrary to general expectation, we have nothing relative to the question of Papal infallibility—whether it has been declared, postponed or abandoned by the Council.

The Infallibility Question in Germany.

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about German free-thinking and indifference with regard to religious matters, it is precisely in that important division of Christendom that the Ecumenical Council and the projected new dogma of Papal infallibility have aroused the most lively interest. The Teutonic races are earnest and persistent in all that they do, and in the present case they have been earlier in the field than even their vivacious French neighbors. Two years ago, when the Church was first beginning to labor with this portentous birth, the clergy of Coblenz and of the diocese of Treves sounded the note of alarm. Their demonstrations were followed by the celebrated manifesto put forth at Fulda and by the vigorous action of Dr. Dollinger. Then Prince Hohenlohe, at that time Premier of Bavaria, but since then "fallen from his high estate," diplomatically called upon the other Catholic Powers of Germany to prepare for the difficulties that an assertion of infallibility at Rome might possibly create for them. Bavaria is thoroughly Catholic, and the regular priesthood have unlimited sway over her populace; should they, therefore, clash with the civil government the danger of the latter is obvious. But the other Powers declined to second Hohenlohe's views, and Bavaria was left in isolation.

What do we now behold looming up before us of this singular imbroglio? The overshadowing ambition of Prussia moving on to fresh political domination in Southern Germany. Almost entirely Protestant, she can afford to caress her Catholic minority, and while lending them strength at the same time receive back strength from them in working upon their co-religionists in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Her arm thus rendered more than ever mighty can soon crush the feeble efforts now put forth against her. Baden will come in to Prussian views, and Württemberg, from the necessities of her geographical position, must follow Baden, unless, indeed, France, in alarm, should intervene and so bring on a general war. Prussia, the great quasi-Protestant Power, will for a season triumph, but only as a huge military colossus. Such are the views of some of the shrewdest statesmen and most intelligent publicists in Germany. Well, then, may the German mind be agitated; for it sees on the one hand, in case the dogma of infallibility should prevail, the complete success of Bismarck's far-reaching policy, for a time at least, or on the other a general war and sweeping revolution, to terminate in a probable state of anarchy, which may at last call in the great asserted "Ecclesiastical Mater et Magistra"—"Mother and mistress of the churches"—to restore society and proclaim a peace modelled after her own forms and ruled by her own laws.

Wanted.—A Scientific Detective Police.

One glaring deficiency is almost daily revealed by the criminal record of this great city; indeed, we may say of the entire country—to wit, the lack of an educated, trained detective police. That we have a cumbersome, outrageously expensive and baffling system misnamed "detective" palmed off upon the community for the genuine article our business men regretfully admit, and we are also free to concede that there are two or three agents employed in the service who by natural ability and mental preparation are fitted for these important duties. But, as a rule, so general that it may be taken to cover the whole ground, the entire business as practised in the United States is a delusion and a snare. The whole category of fashionable "ringers-in," "stool-pigeons," "dummies" and "pals," who "put up jobs" on greenhorns, male and female, from the country, pry in at area windows and loaf about the barrooms and offices of hotels, "spot" careless bankers and loose clerks, and "go halves" in the product of bond robberies, is a disgrace to the intelligence of Americans, if not to the decency of a Christian land. A real secret police intended for the protection of morals, property and life must be preventive as well as detective, and in order to attain that high object it must be composed of well informed, discreet and honest men. "Set a thief to catch a thief" was the plan of the famous French detective, Vidocq, and in his day, under the peculiar circumstances then existing, it worked with some effect. Vidocq had himself been a bandit and a galley slave, and while he retained office he was efficient, but he had so filled the service with rogues that, when he went out, his men became more dangerous to society than the ordinary birds of prey could be, for obvious reasons. Canler adopted a different system. He discarded the scamps and employed only trustworthy men peculiarly adapted, in each case, to their specialties of duty. Thus he laid the foundation of that splendid service de surete, which is now the pride of the French capital, and without which France would have been plunged again in tears and blood years ago.

Furthermore, in the exercise of its preventive functions such a service as we have in view would, to a certain degree, be paternal in its warnings to the inexperienced. As things go now snarers are encouraged, nay, even invited. We hear of one detective putting counterfeit money into an unwary man's pocket, and then arresting him and making oath that his victim had the "queer." Another teaches a young fellow to drink and gamble, and hounds him on to murder. This is "knocking a man down and then giving him a kick for falling" in the worst sense. Humanity and reason revolt at this business. Let us, among our other social improvements, have a respectable and reliable detective service—one which will hold out inducements to men of intellect and accomplishments to enter its ranks, and place them where, in thwarting the treachery and cunning of crime, they may become truly useful to society, their country and their God.

ANTIQUITY.—Hon. Benjamin G. Harris announces himself as a candidate for the next Congress from the Fifth district in Maryland, and takes for his platform some relics of antiquity recently discovered in Cheops. In other words, he announces himself as a democratic State-rights-anti-fifteenth amendment candidate.

A DEAD WASTE OF TIME.—To be discussing, as some of the Cincinnati papers are, at this time of day, the merits of General Andrew Jackson as a financier.

Congress—Spicing the Georgia Bill—The New Apportionment of Representation.

Even the staid and patient Senate has tired of the rebash on the Georgia bill, but they have not on that account laid it aside or disposed of it. By no means. They have merely invested it with new and interesting features. Mr. Edmunds yesterday called attention to charges of attempts to corrupt members, which he had heard made by outside persons, and offered a resolution of inquiry in regard to them, which the Senate adopted with the eagerness of tired-out schoolboys, anxious for a little flurry. It provides for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee. It is claimed that lobbyists are making efforts to influence the votes of Senators on the matter. This was one means taken to galvanize the Georgia corpse. Another effort was made by Mr. Drake, who proposed a new amendment to the constitution, giving the President power to protect any State against domestic violence on sufficient proof of such violence being presented, and giving Congress the power to enforce the amendment. This amendment, although only indirectly connected with Georgia, had the desired effect of enlivening the Senate immediately. It brought out quite an animated debate on the proposition to refer it to the Military Committee. Mr. Stewart proposed to refer it to the Committee on Labor and Education. Thereupon Mr. Drake, although he had just finished a harangue, replete with Chandler's "hash," on Georgia, found himself competent to reply, airily, that Mr. Stewart himself had better be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. This is, without doubt, the only good joke that has yet been perpetrated in the Georgia discussion, and it shows how savorty that former hash will be spiced and flavored when it is next warmed over. As to the amendment, the general public need feel no alarm. Even a revolutionary Congress would not dare to pass it. Another method of enlivening the Georgia matter was presented by Mr. Sumner in the introduction of a new class of "outrages." He quoted the case of a high-toned colored man who had been refused admission to a gentleman's car on the Atlanta Railroad, and he demanded that it be investigated. We have no doubt that these new features will be worked up to as fine and tasteless a "hash" as the originals, and therefore we do not confidently look for the passage of the Georgia bill until the vote of the State is needed to ratify Drake's new amendment.

The new Apportionment bill was introduced in the House and passed immediately under the pressure of the previous question by a vote of 86 to 83. The bill is distasteful to the Eastern and Middle States men, as it provides for a large increase of the Southern and Western representation over the others. Another foolish attempt was made to settle what troops first reached the capital in 1861, and it resulted in considerable talk. The question is a useless and ridiculous one for law-making men to debate. It merely opens up the old sectional rancor, and will never be settled. If our own memory serves us right, the first troops that reached the capital at that time were troops of office-seekers, and Congress may discuss which State had the honor of supplying them, if it wants to, after the session is over. In the meantime business is in arrears more than it ever was, and we hope they will settle themselves to something more important.

The Reported Mazzinian Conspiracy in Rome.

Our late despatches from the Eternal City indicate that Giuseppe Mazzini, the irrepressible agitator, now in his sixty-third year, but apparently as active and determined as he was at the age of twenty, is again at his revolutionary work. A letter dated March 5 and signed by Mazzini was published a few days later by the *Unione Democratica* of Ravenna, and circulated far and wide through the Italian States. It called upon all the cities of Romagna to follow the watchword, which was to abandon the idea of regular strategic warfare and to make "action beget action"—that is, to say, to move in small bodies wherever opportunity might offer, and thus exhaust the government by compelling it to scatter its forces and withdraw them from the great centres. Quite early in the month of March the Florence Cabinet knew that Mazzini was in Italy, and caused strict search to be made for him in Genoa, his native place, where, it was thought, he might seek the refuge denied to him in the border cantons of Switzerland. There, too, he would be near to the proposed movement in Lombardy and the Romagna, and could escape by sea in case of failure. He was not captured; but testimony was found to show that an insurrection was to have broken out simultaneously at Pavia, Piacenza, Cremona, Modena, Parma, in the Apennines above Bologna, in the Marshes and the Abruzzi. It was only on the 22d that the government had certain warning and began to use the telegraph; but at three o'clock on the morning of the 23d the attacks, of which we have already had details, occurred at Pavia, Piacenza and Ravenna. They were, indeed, repelled, but there was glaring evidence that the regular troops, as well as the carabinieri, had been tampered with; for there were many desertions of both officers and soldiers, and the insurgents were allowed to escape completely with their dead and wounded. Subsequently deposits of arms and munitions were found hidden in many places, and whole cases of Orsini bombs turned up in the very city of Florence. Moreover, the cry of the insurgents was, "Down with the monarchy! Long live the republic!"

This is, indeed, distressing news to the friends of reviving Italy and of her "gentleman King"—distressing, because it reveals the canker of disaffection at work in the constituted forces upon which the State is for the present compelled to lean. That an outbreak in Rome would necessarily follow one in the adjacent kingdom lying both north and south of it is most likely, but we have no distinct evidence that any such was contemplated there. At all events, the moment is inopportune and the movement uncalled for by any political necessity to the last degree. Italy would be plunged into anarchy, and the peril of the assembled bishops from all parts of the Catholic world, should they be hemmed in and assailed in the Holy City, would summon to the rescue Powers which are now utterly indisposed to do any act that may seem to interfere with Italian independence. The friends

of real progress and true, rational liberty can, therefore, only deplore so idle a demonstration, and hope that the enlightened monarch who now rules at Florence may see where his safety lies, in time to save his country from worse perils than Austrian invasion.

The Pacific Submarine Telegraph Project.

We are so accustomed to hear of grand projects for connecting continents thousands of miles apart by the telegraph, for spanning continents by railroads thousands of miles in length and of cutting magnificent water ways through the solid earth from one great ocean to another that we are no longer surprised at any project, however stupendous it may be. Had any one proposed a few years ago to have connected Asia with America by a telegraph cable under the Pacific Ocean he would have been ridiculed or shut up in an asylum as insane. The project for laying the Atlantic cable was long deemed a visionary and impracticable one, and when it was accomplished the world opened its eyes with astonishment; yet the distance between the two points of Ireland and America where the cable terminates is less than two thousand miles. Now it is proposed to lay a cable or cables six thousand miles or thereabout under the vast Pacific Ocean. We have no doubt the scheme is practicable and believe it will be carried out. Hardly anything is impossible in this wonderful age of science and enterprise.

A bill "to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia" is already before Congress, and it is favorably regarded by both houses. This bill will be passed, probably, at an early day, and, looking at its provisions, we see no reason why it should not. No subsidy or loan of money from the government is asked. There is to be a grant of public lands to the company if it carries out and when it has carried out the project. In the abstract of the bill before us the quantity of public lands is left blank. We suppose, however, a pretty large slice will be demanded and granted. Nor can it be expected that the projectors of the Pacific Submarine Telegraph and their associates are not going to make money if they can out of the government. It is a great enterprise, and requires vast capital, and of course people will not run risks in such a matter without some tempting considerations. Still, there is no necessity for Congress to be too lavish with the public lands. We are parting with this precious inheritance of the people very rapidly to railroad and other corporations. In fact, Congress has been far too lavish, and has not had in view the wants and welfare of the people in the future. In any grant of lands to the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, or to any company hereafter, provision should be made to prevent settlers being charged a high price for these lands, and to prevent a monopoly of them in the hands of a few.

The whole policy of the government should be to create as many landed proprietors with small or moderate sized farms among the working classes as possible, and to see that the lands can be had at a reasonable rate. The bill incorporating the company provides also that the government shall lend the aid of vessels of the navy for sounding and exploring the Pacific and for laying the cables. This is proper. Our naval ships have to be cruising somewhere, and they could be put to no better or more useful purpose.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field seems to be the prime mover in the project, and by this bill he is made, with all other persons who shall or may be associated with him, a body politic and corporate under the title of the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company. Mr. Field has been very successful in large telegraph and cable enterprises, and understands well what he is about. We have no doubt, therefore, that he can raise the means and will carry out the work. When accomplished it will prove of great importance in developing and increasing our trade and intercourse with Asia. It will be one of the most efficient steps to revive our depressed mercantile marine and foreign commerce, and will tend more than anything else to make this country, what it ought to be, the first in commercial business with China, Japan, and other parts of Asia. Since the war we have lost many of the commercial advantages, particularly with regard to the carrying trade, which we held with Europe, and it will not be easy to recover them. But from our geographical position and other circumstances we can compensate this loss and increase our commerce and carrying trade with Asia, with the West Indies and with the Continent of America, if we seize the opportunities within our reach. One of the first things to do is to establish by telegraphs instant and constant communication with Asia and those other countries, for the telegraph is the great stimulant to and promoter of trade. We say to Congress, then, let us have the Pacific telegraph without delay.

The Wrath of Tammany.

Mr. Pope begins his English rendering of "Homer's Iliad" with these two suggestive lines:—

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess sing.

And so some democratic poet of the future may sing of the woes brought upon the so-called "jackknives" or young democracy from the wrath of the Achilles of Tammany Hall.

Read in another part of this paper our reporter's report of the dreadful doings last night at the Wigwam.

Imagine a dance of victorious Potawatomies around a row of prisoners taken in battle and roasting to death over a slow fire; fancy a feast of rejoicing Feejees over a lot of broiled missionaries, or a Chinese army marching to the Emperor with a captured detachment of "outside barbarians," and the general reader will have something of an idea of the joyous wrath last night of the "big Indians" of Tammany in their punishment of Morrissey, Fox, McLean and other mutineers of the "young democracy."

But is the rebellion suppressed? Will the rank and file of the "young democracy" calmly acquiesce in the decapitation of their chosen chiefs? There were a hundred or more of the General Committee absent from this council of last night. What does this signify? Is it a token of submission or a sign of war? We shall, perhaps, learn very soon, for the May election draws near, and if the "young democracy" mean to fight the

Wigwam they have but little time to spare for debate. But what if they are disposed to take the warpath, what can they do? They are disarmed, they are crippled, they are demoralized and dispersed. Some of their chiefs are beheaded, others have deserted and their followers are left without weapons or ammunition. Will they join the republicans or operate on the flanks of Tammany as bushwhackers? That is the question which remains to be settled.

The Tour of the Persian Shah—Light in the East.

The ancient land of Iran—once so celebrated through the exploits of her chivalric warriors, then almost buried out of sight in the dust and ruin of Oriental conquest—is again stirring with active life. Her five hundred thousand square miles of territory, her ten million inhabitants, her rich and varied products, among the most beautiful that are garnered in the storehouse of the East, and the treasures of her poetic and historical literature, have always made the Persian realm important and interesting. The electric touch of modern enterprise has now imparted a fresh impulse to her national progress. The present Shah is an enlightened ruler, who has encouraged the development of his country's resources by outside as well as by domestic hands, and who seems to have the good of his subjects at heart. He is at present making the grand tour of his dominions to inspect the condition of its mulberry culture and sugar and silk production, which have hitherto been among their chief sources of wealth. One main object of his journey is a personal view of the province of Gilan, which he has never before visited. He is attended by a retinue of six thousand persons—military and civilians—embracing many grand dignitaries of his empire. With them he has already given *elast* to his visit to Enzeli, whither he went to establish by his royal presence the firman whereby he has opened that port to the Russian steamers plying on the Caspian Sea. There he was greeted by the Russian General, Kulabalin, Governor of Baku, who also gave him the compliment of a general salute from all the Muscovite war steamers and trading vessels in the harbor. In this incident we hail a symptom of that good understanding between the Czar and the Shah which is to open such immense commercial advantages to both Russian and Persian commerce. The boundary line upon the north of the province of Asterabad has been satisfactorily arranged. Europe has, by this sensible unanimity of two enlightened sovereigns, been brought, by way of the fine highways of the Caucasus, the railroads of Southern Russia and the steam navigation on the rivers Don and Volga, and the Caspian and Azof Seas, into direct and regular communication with Central Asia. Persia will be directly benefited, and by this new light dawning in the East the melodious language of Saadi and Hafiz will be inspired with words of higher import to humanity than those which, in the earlier and more primitive days of the Persian empire, sang the praises of the Shiraz vintage and the roses of Gullistan.

"WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?"—We

mean the Arcade Railway bill at Albany. It was ordered to a third reading by a two-thirds vote in the Senate last week, and "they say" the Assembly is "fixed" for it. The question will probably be determined to-day. The combination for the bill is a strong one, while the Broadway property holders appear to be very ignorant or indifferent upon the subject. As we regard it, this scheme of making an upper and a lower street on Broadway is a scheme for catching geese in the sale of the right of way; for we cannot imagine that the corporations in the bill are prepared practically to undertake a work which is likely to involve costs and damages to the extent, perhaps, of six, eight, or ten millions of money.

ANDY JOHNSON.—He "still lives," and is not absolutely forgotten, though almost. One of our Western exchanges has the information that he is going to make a trip to Europe, and that he will take the constitution—the old "constitution as it was"—along with him. Very good. Let him take it over the sea, for on this side it went out of office with Mr. Johnson.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Captain W. R. Gardner, of Massachusetts; R. H. Bowker and S. D. Jones, of San Francisco; T. Quincy Brown, of Boston; A. J. Leitch, of Albany, and Willis Hamilton, of Virginia, are at the Grand Hotel.

General Meyers and Captain G. M. Harris, of the United States Army, and L. Robinson, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

General Fairley and Ogden Codman, of Boston; J. A. King, of Philadelphia, and Boris Danzas, of the Russian Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; G. D. Coleman, of Pennsylvania; Colonel Stark, of Hudson; Ward Cheney, of Connecticut, and Benjamin Field, of Alton, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. M. Caffey, of the United States Army, and Loomis L. White, of Long Island, are at the Sylvester House.

Warren Delano, of Newburg, and W. T. Walter, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Clifford C. Anderson, and W. P. Mackney White, of Baltimore, and J. J. Medley, of St. Paul, Minn., are at the New York Hotel.

Colonel J. B. Hubbard, of South Carolina; Colonel J. Haight and Dr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia; Colonel George Lancaster, of the United States Army; Judge Shepherd, of Oil City; Colonel W. Winfield, of Arkansas, and Judge J. Black, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Noah Davis, of Albion; Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina; Judge Ira Harris and Colonel W. H. Harris, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain J. W. Reilly, of the United States Army, and Rev. G. F. Locke, of Bristol, R. I., are at the Irving House.

Professor E. Wilson, of Cambridge, and Captain E. R. Duclap, of Sacramento, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General